



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)
CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #35, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

May 31, 2002

Note: This Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

BACKGROUND

Two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men. A devastating regional drought compounded the crisis, drying up wells, parching agricultural land, killing off livestock, collapsing rural economies, and eventually exhausting the coping mechanisms of many ordinary Afghans, forcing them to leave their homes in search of food and water.

International relief agencies, with support from the United States (U.S.), have long been active in providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people, even during the restrictive years of the Taliban. On October 7, 2001, a Coalition-led military campaign against al Qaeda and Taliban forces began, and by December 2001, the Taliban had collapsed. The new Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) was sworn in on December 22, 2001, increasing humanitarian access to the country and beginning the process of reconstruction. Tens of thousands of refugee and internally displaced families have started to return to their homes to assist in the rebuilding. The U.S. Agency for International Development's Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART), which began its emergency coordination work in response to the regional drought in June 2001, continues to assess the humanitarian needs of vulnerable Afghans, and to monitor the relief programs of its implementing partners.

Afghanistan: Numbers at a Glance

Total population (CIA Factbook).....26,813,057

Refugees Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)

Pakistan.....60,000

Iran.....unknown

Old Caseload Refugees (UNHCR)

Pakistan.....2,000,000

Iran.....1,500,000

Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)

Pakistan (voluntary assisted since March 1) 730,000

Pakistan (spontaneous)180,000

Iran (voluntary assisted since April 9)60,000

Iran (spontaneous).....61,000

Tajikistan: Pyandj River (voluntary assisted).. 8,952

Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan 1,000

Internally Displaced (UNDP/OCHA)

Total as of February 20, 2002..... 920,000

north and northeast 500,000

south and west 420,000

Internally Displaced Returns Since January 1, 2002
(IOM)

To Kabul (spontaneous) 64,750

To northeast (spontaneous)..... 117,000

To Shomali Plain

from Panjshir Valley (voluntary assisted) 8,000

from Kabul (voluntary assisted) 14,625

To Bamiyan (voluntary assisted)..... 1,300

From Herat (voluntary assisted)..... 55,000

From Mazar-e-Sharif (voluntary assisted) 48,000

From Bamiyan (voluntary assisted)..... 8,200

From Jalalabad (voluntary assisted) 15,538

From Spin Boldak (voluntary assisted) 1,255

FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan*..... **\$604,617,472**

FY 2001/2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan **\$88,208,180**

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview. *The first phase of the Loya Jirga is nearing completion, and progress continues on the second phase. An increasing number of incidents have impacted Loya Jirga participants, and terrorist threats to the Loya Jirga have emerged. The U.N.*

World Food Program (WFP) continues to make adjustments to its programs to account for pipeline shortages. Funding constraints threaten programs of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and led to the suspension of the Internal Organization for Migration's (IOM) Internal

Transport Network for internally displaced persons (IDPs). A three-day national polio immunization campaign this week targeted children under the age of five.

Political/Military. *The first phase of the Loya Jirga process continued this week, and there are 22-25 districts remaining that need to conduct assemblies (shuras) to select district representatives. Ultimately, each of the country's 381 districts will have held shuras. Second phase selections for the district's delegation to the Loya Jirga on June 10-16 have been completed in Mazar, Bamiyan, and Ghazni, and should conclude in Jalalabad soon. Herat began their second phase on May 29, leaving Kandahar, Kunduz, Gardez/Logar area, and Kabul to start their second phase. Eventually, 1,051 Afghans will be chosen to attend the Loya Jirga, with an additional 450 seats reserved for various Afghan institutions and groups. Under the Bonn Agreement, the Loya Jirga will determine a two-year transitional government until elections are held.*

British troops launched Operation Buzzard this week in the plains south and east of Khost near the Pakistan border. The mission of the operation is to locate al Qaeda and Taliban safe havens in Pakistan and curtail their movement back into Afghanistan. President Musharraf of Pakistan announced on May 30 that he would begin withdrawing Pakistani troops on the Afghanistan border, who have been assisting Coalition troops in the effort to block movement of al Qaeda and Taliban fighters. Musharraf is redeploying the troops to the contested Kashmir region.

Security. *There are increasing reports of incidents targeting participants in the Loya Jirga process. U.N. officials have reported that eight Afghans (one in Kabul, four in Kandahar, and three in Ghor) associated with the Loya Jirga preparations were killed in May, though a motive for the killings has not been confirmed. In the past week, two local representatives selected during phase one of the Loya Jirga process were arrested in Herat Province, though one was later released. Another representative was detained. A teacher elected as a delegate in phase two in Badghis Province was also arrested. Six other representatives in Karukh District, Herat Province received death threats from a local chief, and declined participation in phase two of the Loya Jirga process. The U.N. has dispatched investigators to the region, and asked for cooperation from the provincial government and the AIA.*

In a greater threat to the process, the commander of U.S. forces in Afghanistan cited intelligence reports indicating that al Qaeda and Taliban leaders operating in Pakistan are planning terrorist attacks in Kabul to disrupt the Loya Jirga. Officials in southern Afghanistan also believe that Taliban supporters in the Kandahar area are organizing a coordinated campaign against the Loya Jirga. Letters and leaflets have appeared in Kandahar that offer a reward for captured or dead Americans, including Afghans working for U.S. organizations. The brutal murder three weeks ago of four Afghan soldiers north of Kandahar appears to be linked to their involvement in the Loya Jirga. U.N. officials claim that only 0.5 percent of the Afghan population is opposed to the Loya Jirga.

Security incidents this week impacted humanitarian organizations and Coalition forces. A non-governmental organization reported that its office in Mazar was robbed at gunpoint on the evening of May 29. There were no international staff present in the office, but a national staff person was badly injured in the assault. On May 29, three rockets were fired at a Coalition military camp three miles east of Gardez. No one was injured in this first attack on the camp. On May 23, an unidentified assailant fired on a UNHCR vehicle traveling from Ghazni to Kabul. U.N. staff investigated the incident and do not believe that the U.N. or UNHCR were specifically targeted.

In the north, fighting between minor warlords in Sar-e-Pul continues, and several NGOs have evacuated their staff and suspended programs until the security situation improves. Generals Dostum and Atta reached a peace agreement in Mazar and have agreed to move their heavy weapons outside of the city. In the south, the Kandahar-Kabul road remains open but is considered very dangerous after dark. In Gardez, a stalemate continues since warlord Padshah Khan refused to surrender after firing missiles on the city in late April in an attempt to reclaim the governorship. It is reported that warlords are fighting north of Jalalabad, and that the U.N. has suspended all ground movement between Kabul and Jalalabad.

Locust. *Locusts have reached the flying stage in Baghlan and Samangan provinces. In addition to crop areas, mature locusts have emerged from breeding grounds in the hills. The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that 5,827 hectares out of 219,187 hectares of planted wheat in Samangan Province had been destroyed by locusts as of May 1, less than three percent of the crop. Since that time, Samangan Province experienced a ten-day*

pesticide shortage due to transport problems, and Baghlan Province experienced a similar shortage. Further survey data will be available in late June. FAO is continuing its locust campaign into July for the duration of the wheat harvest.

FAO, with USAID/OFDA and British Department for International Development (DFID) support, and in cooperation with the AIA, local authorities, and international organizations, has been coordinating a program of manual and chemical eradication since the early spring.

Food Aid and Logistics. *Since September 11, 2001, WFP, with support from USAID, has delivered 477,101 MT of food into Afghanistan, of which 373,765 MT has been distributed throughout the country, assisting some 6.6 million Afghans.*

WFP continues to experience constraints in their food pipeline due to insufficient supply. WFP has managed to significantly reduce the impact of pipeline lags on key programs, and has reallocated existing stocks and incoming commodities through July to reflect changing requirements in each of the regions. WFP has also carefully prioritized allocation of stocks to drought-affected, displaced and returning populations. Expansion of Food For Work, Food For Education, and urban vulnerable programs will be delayed until the pipeline improves.

WFP's school feeding program, which provides fortified bread to students, reached 47,878 new students in May in Jalalabad and Kandahar. The program is expected to reach 250,000 students by the end of the summer.

This week, WFP completed Rapid Emergency Food Needs Assessments (REFNA) in Bamiyan, and will conduct assessments in Farah Province next week. The REFNA missions have been conducted by helicopter in rural areas since February, and are being used to assess food needs, health conditions, and to improve food distribution.

A USAID-funded vulnerability assessment of 1,100 households indicates continuing food insecurity throughout Afghanistan. In the survey's sample group, food secure families decreased from 59 percent to nine percent over the last three years. Although high rates of mortality or malnutrition were not observed, coping strategies have become drastic, including the selling of daughters into marriage. Of the families surveyed, assets had declined by 70 percent, while debt increased by 75 percent.

WFP and FAO have been preparing for a crop and food supply assessment that will be completed before the July harvest. More than 60 national staff surveyors began fieldwork in early May, and a team of international experts will conduct limited field surveys and analyze field team findings in mid-June. The assessment will provide an overview of the food and agriculture situation, summarize the food production forecast for 2001/2002, and summarize the cereal supply and demand and food aid requirements for 2002/2003. Preparations for the annual Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) are also underway.

IDPs and Refugees. *UNHCR, the AIA, and the NGO community are preparing for the anticipated return this summer of more than 1.2 million Afghan refugees and IDPs. According to UNHCR, more than 815,000 Afghan refugees have been assisted in returning home in the three months since UNHCR and the AIA began their voluntary repatriation program in coordination with neighboring governments. An average of 13,000 Afghan refugees returned daily to Afghanistan during the month of May.*

UNHCR reports that more than 730,000 Afghans have returned from Pakistan since its program began March 1. UNHCR originally planned for 400,000 returnees from Pakistan this year, a number that was exceeded in the first two months of the program. UNHCR has now more than doubled planning figures to 850,000 returns for the year. Ninety percent of the returnees pass through the Takhtabaig voluntary repatriation center near Peshawar, Pakistan. An estimated 40 percent are destined for urban centers in Afghanistan, with roughly three in every four returnees going back to Nangarhar and Kabul provinces.

According to UNHCR, more than 60,000 Afghans have returned home from Iran since its program began on April 9. The majority of Afghans returning from Iran have crossed at the northern Islam Qala border at Dogharun, and have gone on to areas outside Herat Province, mainly to Kabul and other urban centers. The Milak-Zaranj border crossing in the south, closed due to factional fighting since the voluntary repatriation began, reopened on May 5.

UNHCR reports that approximately 10,000 Afghans have been assisted in returning home from the northern Central Asia states, including Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

UNHCR stated this week that the pace of returns has strained its funding sources, which are expected to

last until the end of June if no additional funding is provided. UNHCR reports that two-thirds of its budget for Afghanistan is currently funded. Due to funding and pipeline shortages, returnees in Jalalabad, Kabul, and Herat have received 50 kg. bags of wheat instead of the standard 150 kg. three-month ration. Family kits in Jalalabad are low, and some returnees are being given redeemable coupons to collect supplies when they are restocked.

UNHCR has changed its system of cash grants for Afghan returnees. Cash will now be distributed to individuals rather than families so families do not separate in order to receive extra funding. The grants will also vary depending on destination to better cover travel costs.

UNHCR and local authorities are finalizing plans for 10 settlements in Kandahar province as longer-term sites for up to 50,000 IDPs currently sheltering in Spin Boldak and Chaman along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. Relocation to the sites, which will shelter no more than 5,000 people each, may begin in late June for those IDPs unwilling to return to their homes because of drought or ethnic persecution. Since May 16, UNHCR has assisted 2,402 IDPs from Spin Boldak wishing to return to their home areas. UNHCR is advising the displaced population at both border sites about return options, conditions, and assistance.

After temporarily suspending its Internal Transport Network operations for IDPs in Afghanistan on May 13, IOM announced on May 31 that it has indefinitely suspended the program due to lack of funding. IOM is consulting with partners to ease the impact of the end of the program, and emphasized that a solution will need to be found for returnees from Iran via the Islam Qala border crossing. New donor support has enabled IOM to continue its care and maintenance activities in IDP camps in the north and west of Afghanistan. It is anticipated that these care and maintenance activities will be handed over to other organizations in the coming months.

Between mid-January and the end of May, IOM assisted more than 144,000 IDPs through its Internal Transport Network. IOM has transported IDPs to their home provinces, including 1,300 IDPs from Kabul to Bamiyan Province; 55,000 IDPs from Herat IDP camps to Herat and Badghis provinces; 48,000 IDPs in Mazar-e-Sharif to several provinces in northern Afghanistan; 8,200 IDPs from Bamiyan Province to the Shaigan Valley, Baghlan Province; and 15,538 IDPs from the Hesar Shahi camp near

Jalalabad to their villages in Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, and Kabul provinces.

Health. *On May 27, UNICEF, the Ministry of Public Health, and the World Health Organization (WHO) launched a three-day national immunization campaign against polio, part of an effort targeting 5.8 million children under the age of five. The campaign is the second of four rounds, and the final rounds will be conducted in September and October.*

WHO expressed concern about the risk of a cholera outbreak and an increase in diarrheal diseases due to the volume of refugees returning to urban areas and poor drinking water and sanitation conditions. Diarrheal diseases cause the death of 85,000 Afghan children each year.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Background. On October 4, 2001, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans has been provided by USAID/OFDA, Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Humanitarian Demining Program (State/HDP), the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance is for displaced persons inside Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

On March 26, 2002, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Robert P. Finn issued a disaster declaration due to the earthquake in Baghlan Province. USAID/OFDA responded by providing an additional \$25,000 in Disaster Assistance Authority to ACTED, one of many USAID-funded grantees that are providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE

Personnel. USAID/OFDA currently has one Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) based in Kabul to assess humanitarian activities and logistical capacity in the region. USAID/DART members coordinate with the humanitarian relief community and assess the humanitarian situation.

million to UNHCR to assist Afghans in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran. This contribution was part of a larger sum provided to UNHCR for its activities in South Asia.

USAID/FFP approved 38,000 MTs of P.L. 480 Title II wheat for WFP's relief and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. The estimated value including transport is \$17,530,400.

OTHER USG ASSISTANCE

New Actions. As part of its contribution to UNHCR's annual appeal, State/PRM provided \$4.6

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	Airlifts and OFDA Relief Commodities	Procurement and/or transport of blankets, plastic sheeting, tents, kitchen sets, medical kits, wheat bags, high energy biscuits, and sugar		\$4,178,994
	AirServ	Air Transportation Services		\$1,574,756
	ACTED	Nahrin earthquake response	Baghlan	\$25,000
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
	ACTED	Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehab	Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab.	\$750,000
	CARE	Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,537,035
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Concern Worldwide	Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan provinces	\$1,737,318
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
	Field Support	Operational support for DARTs in Central Asia Region		\$1,820,583
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
	FAO	Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
	FAO	Manual locust eradication program	North	\$260,000
	FAO	Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	All	\$2,500,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	FOCUS / Aga Khan	Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
	GOAL	Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
	GOAL	Emergency shelter, water and sanitation, non-food-items for IDPs, locust eradication	Samangan	\$600,000
	GOAL	Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
	HOPE Worldwide	Repair of hospital and annex	Kabul	\$38,500
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh provinces	\$562,313
	IOM	Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Kunduz, and Faryab	\$1,069,760
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
	IMC	Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
	IRC	Medical, public health, education & self-help programs in camps and urban settings	Balkh, Ghor	\$3,250,104
	International Resource Group (IRG)	Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
	Mercy Corps	Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
	Mercy Corps	Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan	\$3,000,308
	UNOCHA	Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
	UNICEF	Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
	UNICEF	Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000
	UNCHS (Habitat)	Cash-for-work rehabilitation of public areas, solid waste removal	Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif	\$382,850
	Save the Children (SC)/US	Support Assessment Mission	South, West	\$93,467
	SC/US	Nutrition	North	\$206,488
	SC/US	Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
SC/US		Spot reconstruction, cash-for-work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312
Shelter for Life (SFL)		Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
SFL		Shelter	Herat	\$130,000
Solidarites		Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Balkh, Bamiyan, Samangan	\$1,739,115
Tufts University		Assessment Mission	South, West	\$201,868
World Food Program (WFP)		Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Emergency road repair	Turkmen border	\$300,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$89,892,607
USAID/FFP				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		31,050 MT Lentils and vegetable oil		\$25,418,500
WFP		36,000 MT Wheat		\$15,900,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
WFP		24,320 MT Food commodities		\$18,600,000
WFP		38,000 MT Wheat		\$17,530,400
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$118,003,900
USAID/OTI				
Voice of America		Radio program		\$187,820
IOM		HEAR bulletin and radios		\$1,500,000
IOM		Community reconstruction		\$8,095,631
Internews		Media/journalist training		\$998,720
RONCO		Small grants/operations support		\$3,000,000
UNDP		UNDP Trust Fund in support of the Interim Afghan Administration		500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI				\$14,282,171
STATE/HDP				
HALO Trust		Demining program		\$3,300,000
UNICEF		Mine awareness program		\$700,000
UN Mine Action Program		Demining equipment		\$1,000,000
RONCO		UXO experts		\$2,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/HDP				\$7,000,000
USDA				
WFP		40,000 MT of food commodities		\$22,500,000
WFP		43,300 MT of wheat		\$19,098,712
Total FY 2002 USDA				\$41,598,712
STATE/PRM				
Church World Service		Support for refugees and returnees		\$172,667

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Cooperative Housing Foundation	Support for returning refugees and IDPs in Bamiyan and Kabul		\$2,157,662
	ICRC	Emergency Appeal		\$10,100,000
	ICMC	Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$515,304
	IFRC	Emergency Appeal		\$4,000,000
	IOM	Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$4,800,000
	IOM	Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
	IOM	Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$1,000,000
	IRC	Operational Support		231,248
	Mercy Corps	Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$376,781
	Mercy Corps	Operational support		\$162,775
	Save the Children/US	Health services for Afghan refugees		\$1,833,251
	UNDP	Support for Information Systems		\$500,000
	UNOCHA	Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,125,000
	UNOCHA	Coordination of activities (communications, IT, security)		\$1,000,000
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Special Program for Afghanistan		\$500,000
	UNHCR	Emergency Appeal		\$30,000,000
	UNHCR	Support for returning Afghan refugees		\$20,000,000
	UNHCR	Support for Afghans in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran		\$4,600,000
	UNICEF	Back-to-school campaign		\$2,000,000
	UNICEF	Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000
	WFP	Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
	WFP	Coordination and Support Services		\$1,500,000
	WHO	Basic health for returning Afghans		\$1,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/PRM **				\$98,574,688
DOD				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 DOD				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan.....				\$420,249,847

TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	CARE	Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people		\$998,180
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....				\$998,180
USAID/FFP				
	WFP	35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....				\$20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan.....				\$20,998,180

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*	\$184,367,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002.....	\$398,119,447
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001	\$582,487,072
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....	\$67,210,000
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

*Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY01 and FY02 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region situation reports.

**Note: State/PRM contributions include funding obligated to international organizations and NGOs in FY02, as well as new contributions to UN partners announced on April 2.

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**USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at
http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html**